

The significant number of valuable achievements has earned the painting of 'Tender Heart' (1974) a well defined place in the annals of the Romanian artistic reality. An exceptional colourist, he painted with the feeling of porphyry, a ritual, celebrating affective, ethical and moral concepts characteristic of the native spiritual life. He evoked them with the discretion of a privileged energy which has managed to confer a subtle harmonic breath on his expression. A restless temperament, he has been permanently concerned with the diversification of his themes. Hence the variety of harmonizations in consonance with a sensitivity acutely involved in the process of creation. A reflex of the intimate springs specific to this sensitivity, the painted image reveals an inclination towards grave intonation of culture. Such an intonation proved to be in full accord with the particular resonance of an ancestral civilization carrying as eloquent arguments in the material and spiritual reality of the inhabitants of the built-Carpelian area.

In the last analysis, Teodor Iliesiu has become a remarkable continuer of the humanist spiritual tradition he inherited from the beginning of the spring providing the organic development of talent. "Our national tradition has provided my arguments and confirmed some of my searches and suppositions," he wrote. "I did not have the intention, in my painting, to do something new, but I wished, and still do, that what I paint may result from a natural likeness towards myself, and may belong to the people and this land." Consistent in such an artistic creed he conferred on his work clearness, individuality, adhesion to a stylistic matrix and the spiritual health, that is the chance for intelligence in the hierarchy of representative artistic values.

I. NEGOTIA



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In the photo: Robert and Sylvia Chertok, Winter (top); Girl
Dana, the Monks, Children, Mary, The Parable House
(middle); Corn Harvest, Wanda (bottom)

ROMANIAN NEWS

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INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY AGROPRES

AT THE INVITATION OF NICOLAE CEAUSESCU MILOS JAKES'S FRIENDLY WORKING VISIT

At the invitation of the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Romania's President, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Milos Jakes, paid a friendly working visit to Bucharest on April 27.

During the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu was handed by Milos Jakes the "White Lion" Order, 1st class with collar, awarded on the occasion of his 70th birthday for his contribution to the development of the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between Romania and Czechoslovakia, to the consolidation of the friendship between the Romanian and Czechoslovak peoples, to the promotion of the general values of socialism, peace and collaboration in the world.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu presented the actively conducted for implementing the Party's Programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance towards communism, as well as the measures taken for the intensive development of industry, agriculture, the other branches of the national economy, for the broad promotion of technical-scientific progress, the first application of the new economic mechanism, the continuous rise of the material and spiritual living standards, the permanent improvement of the entire system of worker-revolutionary democracy, starting from the fundamental role of building socialism with the people, for the people.

In his turn, Milos Jakes informed about the actively carried on by the bodies and organs of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia with a view to fulfilling the strategy of stepped-up economic and social development, carrying through the fundamental economic reform, restructuring social life, deepening the socialist democracy, improving the cadre

policy and the overall activity of the party. According to the Joint Communiqué released, Nicolae Ceausescu and Milos Jakes examined the stage and development prospects of bilateral collaboration, satisfaction was expressed at the relations between the two states, which follow an ascending, dynamic course, according to the principles of full

equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, in line with the provisions of the Treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance and other documents and understandings reached by joint agreement.

Emphasis was also placed on the deciding role of the close

collaboration between the two parties in the expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations. The special importance was underscored of summit talks for the development of bilateral collaboration in all fields. Nicolae Ceausescu and Milos Jakes expressed the two parties' determination to further develop their relations, to ex-

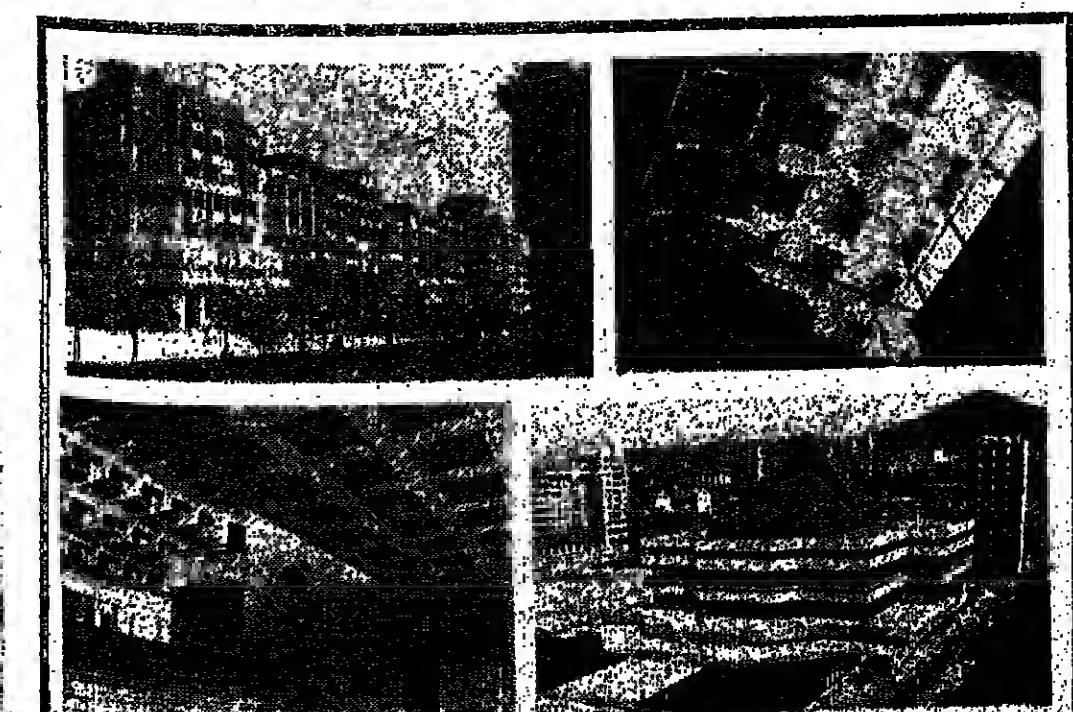
pand the links between the governments, parliaments, mass and public organizations, counties and towns in the two countries, as well as in tourism, with a view to deepening friendship and developing collaboration and experience exchanges in socialist construction. During the talks the impor-

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THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE VERB "TO BUILD"

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THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE VERB "TO BUILD"

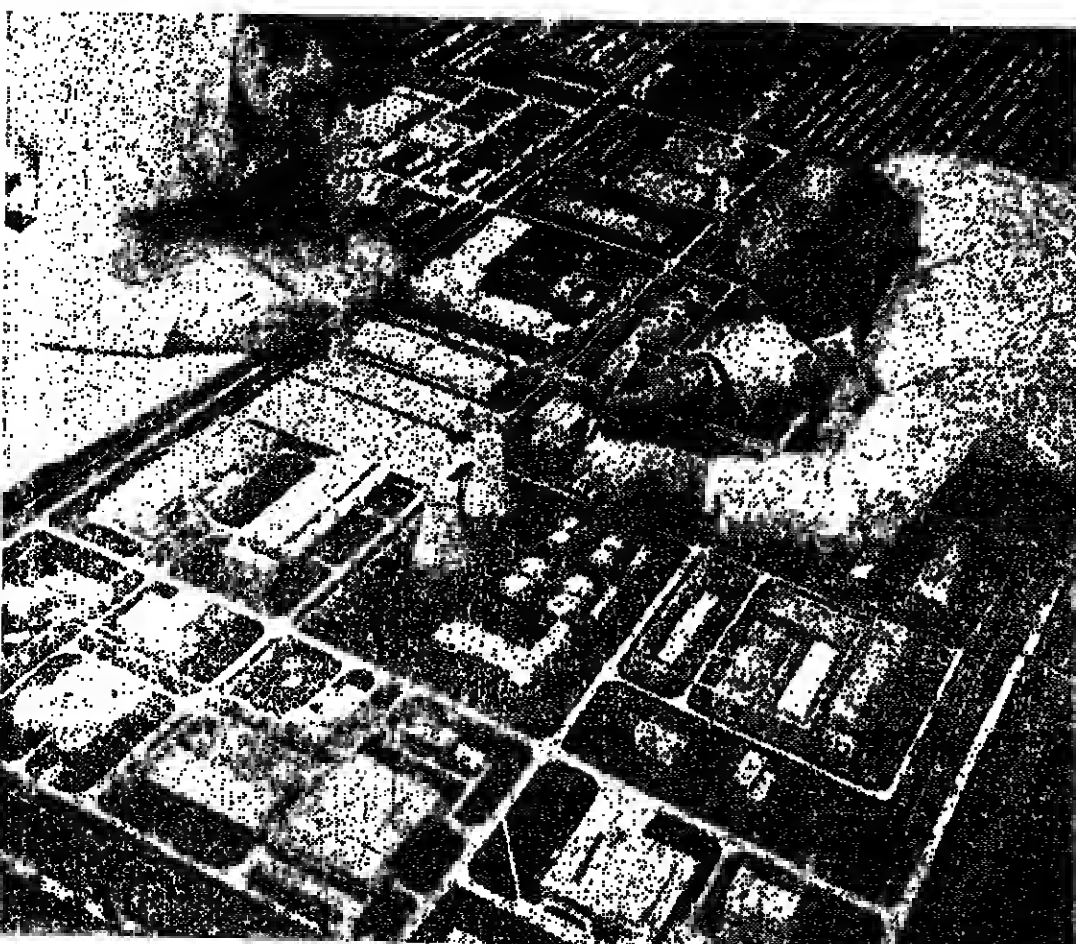
The semantic content of the verb "to build" has considerably been enriched in the last few years. If we refer to houses, for instance, the verb "to build" no longer conjures the image of the mason who used to erect a wall holding the trowel in one hand and the brick in the other. We tend to think in the first place of a forest of cranes, holding fully finished walls or even whole bathrooms equipped with everything they need.

The millions of dwellings built in Romania in the last few years have fundamentally changed the look of the country's localities. In this period "to build" meant the emergence of modern factories and works clustered in gigantic industrial areas, vast hydropower projects and irrigation systems which have redesigned river geography.

The Romanian constructors' efforts have been focused these years on the durability, functionality

and aesthetics of the new edifices and even on reducing the utilization of high energy-consuming materials, on using solar energy, recovering waste heat etc. We should mention on the other hand that each building that has been erected, of greater or lesser importance, is a unique of its kind. Whether they build a new residential district, a new section of the underground or a new hydroelectric project, constructors must be prepared to offer the most efficient solutions.

Set up 35 years ago, the Institute for Research in Construction and Construction Economy brought together and groomed that nucleus of experts who have contributed to everything that has been achieved in Romania in the last few years. And if today we can speak of a number of Romanian priorities in construction, the experience they have acquired has naturally been decisive.



AUDITORIUM ACOUSTICS SPECIALISTS

Years ago, one used to resort in Jorjala specialists for the acoustics of great performance halls. Aware of the young engineer Pedro Lazár Serban's pursuits during his student years, the Institute's technical director, Romulus Constantinescu asked him to come and work as a researcher at the Institute. In a comparatively short period of time Pedro Lazár Serban completed his training and now he heads the acoustics collective which has solved acoustics problems at numerous edifices.

The Palace Mall, the Palace of Young Pioneers and Hemmingson's Petrons, the National Theatre are only a few of the constructions where the institution's expertise proposed optimum

solutions for the balls' acous-

After acquiring international renown, the Romanian experts were consulted on the inauguration of the Palace of Culture in Pregue and recently they were involved in a courageous research for reducing sound pollution through a new arrangement of the buildings in Berlin's Marzahn district. The residents of the new flats will have to thank this nucleus of passionate experts for the comfort and quiet they will find there.

Performance hall acoustics, fighting sound pollution and, last but not least, attenuating the deterioration of buildings by equipment vibrations are questions to which research has provided efficient solutions.

A LOOK INTO CONCRETE

Life twofold training as a constructor and physicist has enabled Ion Pellicearu to assert himself in a highly novel area of constructive concrete testing methods.

Building is going on all over the world, and people want their constructions to endure. Testing the strength of concrete is a very important task. It has become a method of aircrewing quality. Ion Pellicearu's work, written in collaboration with R. Janca, who initiated research in this field, has been translated into the language of Concrete, has been translated in many countries. Participations in numerous international symposia attest the high scientific level of his contribution to the subject.

Where do we stand as far as worldwide nondestructive testing is concerned? That was a question the researcher himself asked, then answered, without my intervention, while showing me the numerous Russian and foreign publications presenting the latest breakthroughs in the field: "We are the best," he

In our photos: The performance hall of the House of Culture in Sata Mare (top). Analysing the scale model of a future industrial area (middle). The Trade Union House of Culture in Sata Mare (bottom).

THE SUN USED IN THE KITCHEN

We rank among the first four countries in the world as regards the use of the sun's energy. Speaking about the development of technologies using solar energy, the director of Tritecanu, "A few districts in Bucharest, Timisoara, Bistrita, Mladete are successfully using the solar energy. The solar collectors are carefully built and used, the results do not belie the results. Mainly we use the tonnage of the solar energy. We have started working out technical solutions likely to harmonize the solar energy with the needs of the agricultural sector, the use of buildings, the use of the sun's resources. This country has several solar installations. From the construction of the solar collectors, the construction of each area, these particularities have led their agricultural techniques used. A complementary use of the solar energy."

both the sun's energy and the recovered heat have called for constructive solutions validated by research, design and manufacturing. On research, there have been many books, articles and many cautious promises. The use of the hot-house effect in sun dwellings is one of the relatively new concepts discovered by builders. Recently, a new innovation has been brought to the attention of the general public—the solar collector, a device for capturing the sun's energy, which can be used as a supplementary source of energy. "Inventorily developed in recent years, the solar collector is one of the most promising of the new sources. For heating the domestic water supply and even dwellings, thanks to fruitful researches and tests, builders now have at hand a few adequate solutions."

THE HUMAN DIMENSION

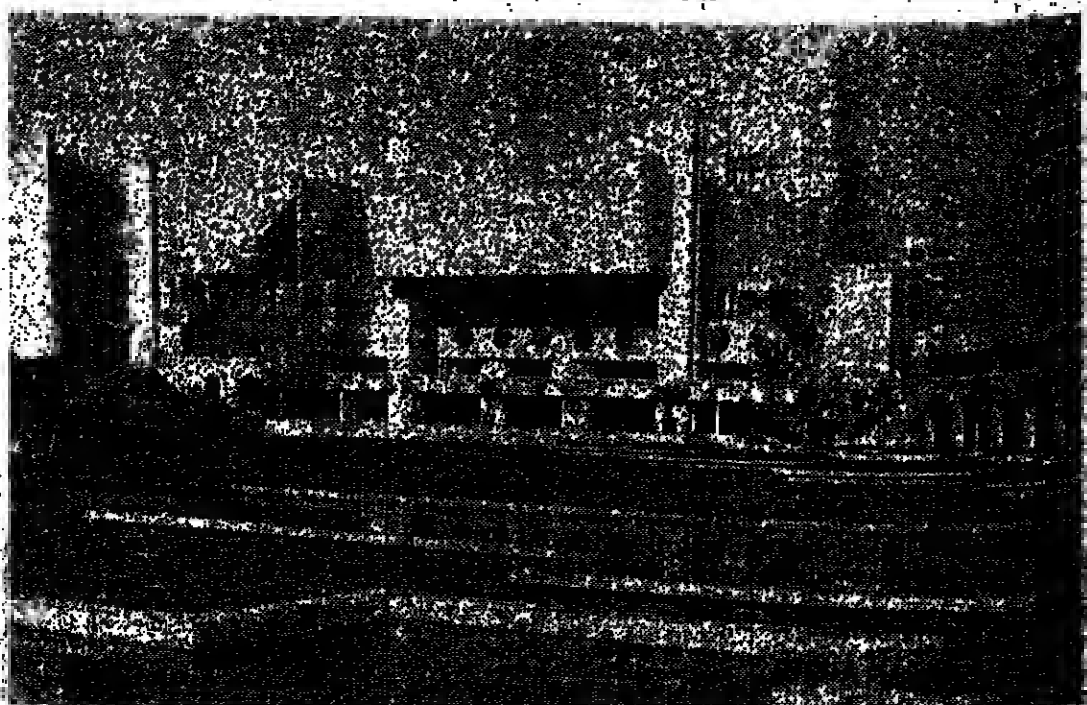
We are living in a busy universe. The remark was made by the scientific director of the Institute of Researches in Construction and the Economy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Professor G. G. Romashin. He is a man who has dedicated his life to construction. Appointed head director of the Institute of Researches in Construction, he was in the USSR in 1925. He has realized his own aspirations with those of the body of researchers. His over 100 publications are based on his own experience and aspects of exceptional research. An experienced researcher, an experienced engineer, he has shared his experiences on the course of lectures on modern construction technologies. Referring to these technologies, he also spoke about a few Romanian priorities in the field of construction. A few examples in the world to be used, prefabricated, prestressed concrete, anti-corrosive protection, large scale. Sometimes, made in the USSR, he worked out to record line. After

the 1977 earthquake, many buildings required strengthening work. Thus the Romanian method of strengthening reinforced-concrete buildings by plating them with glass fibre fabric glued with the help of epoxy resins was born. The method devised by us successfully passed the test of the 1986 tremor.

"What qualities do you expect to find in a builder?"

"From the all courage, lots of it. At the beginning of my activity I was assigned a different task — building farmae No. 1 at Ilundena. The success of this work made me more confident, more self-assured."

From what my interlocutor said, I gathered that, beyond the development of a highly productive technology, a constructor's satisfaction is that of the man fully dedicating himself to the work he is doing. Therefore building means dedication.



5

FOREST RESOURCES: ADMINISTRATION AND PROSPECTS

Romania's forests field a foremost place in Europe. Ion Titibaz, Deputy Minister of Silviculture, says in an article reprinted, early in an article reprinted in a newspaper. The value of our forest resources, the ramification in lumbering and wood-working prove that Romania promotes an active and rational silvicultural policy. A complex legislation firmly protects the generous idea that the conservation of forests, of the woody vegetation outside the forest stock is in the interest of the entire society and constitutes a state matter, a duty of all citi-

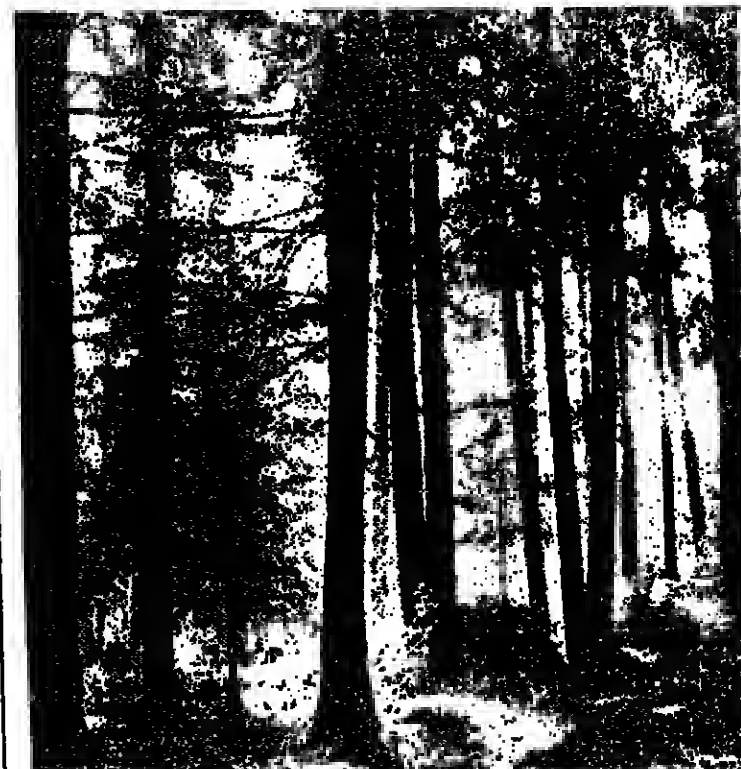
New measures have recently been legislated, aimed at the combined growth of the forest's contribution as part of the national economy and the intensification of their multiple production functions. We, present-day generations, have the task to fulfill this established goal, so that we may leave to future generations a healthy forest patrimony judiciously distributed over the country's territory and having a productive potential to meet this country's economic development targets.

It is on these major demands that are founded the provisions of the Law No. 2 passed by the Grand National Assembly on October 30, 1987, on the protection and development of forests, their rational economic exploitation and the maintenance of ecological balance. In this context, special tasks devolve on the Ministry of Silviculture as

concerns the preservation of the integrity of the forest stock and the preservation of forests increasing wooded areas, rigorously observing annual reforestation quotas, avoiding the burning of the soil through tree felling, promoting the growth of valuable indigenous species, creating conditions for forest regeneration, it has also been decided to take anagallia measures in order quickly to restore to the economic circuit all unproductive land areas excessively degraded, posing existing forests under strict protection, especially through their afforestation.

An important place among the aollous being taken for the good management of the forest stock is held by those concerning the forest hygiene, preventing and fighting pests and diseases. Among the improvements of the norman ensuring the health of the forests are the measures, on the one hand, that the municipality, the other central and local, state and cooperative bodies which subordinate units whose activity is aimed at the improvement of the forest stock and the vegetation outside it, are obliged to take the necessary measures for eliminating all negative influences on the forest activities. Mention should be made in this respect that deviations from the legal norms must be a lack of responsibility can still be held with regard to the water prices which, by their activity, prejudice the forest stock.

These measures in the article goes on — are closely connected with a rigorous control of the observance of allvicultural rules in the process of lumbering and the strict imperativeness of undelayed regeneration of forests by natural means or by plantations on all annually cleared areas. The article stresses that amid the forests, in keeping with the unitary all-forest program, 17,000 ha of highly productive forest plantations are to be allocated to the forest, and that within areas of the country's landscape, particularly in the Vostochny, Vostochnyye, Vnashnee and Yastnyy counties, where the harmful effects of the drought and floods are still being felt, the most economically useful, these works take place concomitantly with those restoring agricultural lands and pastures and meadows, which will enable one to avoid the negative effects of climatic factors — diminishing or ceasing the forest cover and the loss of the counties lying in the Rumanulka Plain where affected areas are too small at present. For all the measures to be forested seedlings of indigenous deciduous and resinous species of great economic value will be used, so that their structure and composition will be identical with the composition of healthy and productive forests, with increased protective and productive functions. The author estimates that a total of 65 million ha of woodland, which will amount for 27 percent of the country's territory



THE CITY OF VINEYARDS

The settlement goes a long way back into history. First, an eastern town of Vaslui county (covering the central part of Moldova) appeared in documents issued under the rule of

later, in 1969, the marketable production rose to 48 million t-d with the total grapes production standing at 7,000 tons (an average 8,170 kg per ha) and the wine production being of



Since the beginning of the spring afforestation campaign now plantations have been laid out on 24,500 ha, 6,285 ha of which are unfit for agricultural use.

This year, special attention is granted to the afforestation of ravines and other areas which cannot be used for farming. So far 3,968 ha. included this year in the forest stock as well as another 3,237 ha. taken over from different owners have been afforested. According to the data centralized at the Ministry of Silviculture, in the counties of Constanța and Vâlcea 1,500 and 1,500 ha. of degraded land respectively were afforested.

The Oruga slope near the town of Máncora looks like a hill but is a ramant of the Hieracium Montanum, the oldest kind in Europe. A century ago the old forest trees were cut down and the remaining area used for grazing. The wind and waters washed the hill layer of earth and grass away. More and more rocks appeared. The erosion plain now has the appearance of a mountain turning the green hill into a scabrous landscape.

Seven years ago trees started to be planted again. Now the forest has reached the height of the town buildings. Máncora, a small town on the Pacific, has planted a forest of 1,000 trees in these years.

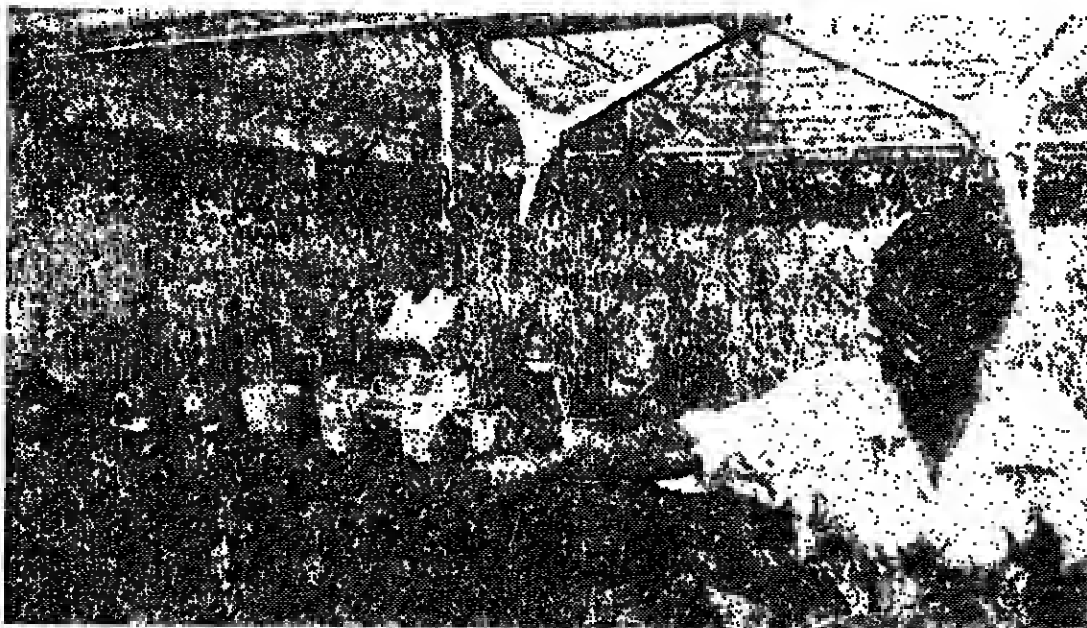
Stephen the Great (1457-1504)
In 1484, the town numbers:
over 1,000 inhabitants.
The population has doubled
Over the interval and especial-
ly over the last two decades
more than 5,000 new apart-
ments were built, to which over
250 private houses were added.
The town's modernization is
seen on other 3,000 lodgings. The
growth of the development of
this young town fits partly
the famous vine crops. I was
watching the view from the
top of the hills. At the foot
of the hills, the vine crops
could see, there were
vineyards with almost plant-
rich in fruit, on fertile
slopes, stretching over the
top of the Scaevola. The
Dniester River, Colchic
bills.

[illegible]

438 wagonfuls. In their love for wine growing, for farming generally, the people have surpassed themselves, and their results were truly remarkable. "We have had to lay out the plantations in new way, according to the system of platforms, not of terraces, as we had previously been accustomed to", my colleague said. "We also had to elevate the vineyards up to altitudes of 350-400 metres, thus enabling us to grow the formerly barren hills."

The results were not late appearing. There were some where certain wine growers had obtained 10,849, 10,484 g of grapes per hectare from the best vines of various varieties. The vineyard of the Iluzi station tanning enterprise provided mostly wine grapes of highly valuable varieties in great quantity. A monograph devoted to the Iluzi station vineyard reads: "The Iluzi vineyard approves the paternity of Zaphara de Musl and Husumitca de Bohotin varieties, as like of the Fetosau alba that variety, even though it has been at times confused specifically, is entirely factually that they account for specifically of the vineyards which have cultivated them."

Since 1941, the Nazi farm-
evidence has held the
place in the country for
a number of years. It has
been awarded the Order of
the Iron Cross, the highest
award granted to German
soldiers.



HORNED OR DEHORNED?

What should a cow be like? Horned or dehorned? From an aesthetic point of view, the question is meaningless. Pragmatically, cattle breeders judge animals according to the milk production, profitably, the carcass weight increment, etc. It has been noticed however, empirically, that dehorned cows present several advantages, especially in the conditions of breeding in large groups: they are quieter, less aggressive, need smaller fattening space and are less accident prone. Moreover, biological and nutritional studies have proved that dehorned animals are more efficient, since five-six per cent of the energy taken in is absorbed in the first

identified four hornless bulls and seven hornless cows in his herds, which he multiplied. Later on, proving to be more profitable, the aceros type transcended the narrow boundaries of accidental selection and entered the promised land of genetics. More recently (1973), dehorned cattle of the Zimmental breed were obtained in Canada through X-ray irradiation. In the USA, dehorning is pursued in Zimmental cows through mating with Aberdeen Angus. In Romania, geneticists approached this question as early as the 1960s at the Sibiu Station of Research and Production for Cattle Growing and Sharply after that, at the Albani

and milk production. The half-breeds obtained were mated among themselves in order to identify the homozygous animals. Further on, the selection pursued the fixing of the aceros gene, thus laying the basis for a new type within the Bruna de Maramures breed. The statistical analysis of the tests conducted at the Sibiu Station reveals the great advantages held out by dehorned cows, yet the researchers' optimism is still moderate. Of the 438 calves obtained since the beginning of the action, 288 (66 per cent) were hornless, which shows that the aceros gene is dominant. The horned gene however is recessive. As regards the milk output, the cows of the new genotype give a slightly lower production (by 10-12 per cent) but this is considered a consequence of the fact that in the beginning a poorly productive population was used. The shortcoming can be removed through matings with record-holder cows, their descendants giving good and even very good productions. Certainly, it is still too early to decide if the cow of the future will be horned or dehorned. Several research units in Romania are still working on creating large, representative groups of aceros cattle. The sure thing is that the dehorned cattle have passionate, competent advocates not only in this country but also abroad.

G. SERBAN



two years by the growth of horns, to the detriment of weight. Specialized literature signals the presence of this mutation with Charolais breed in 1830. Taking advantage of the birth of an aceros male, the owner of Masarnabe farm in Brazil oriented the selection in his herds towards this type considered meeker by farmers. Another example is the Horeford race of today, obtained by breeder Warren Gorman, of Iowa, the USA, who in 1901

and Sacleni stations. Genetic engineering operations were conducted with cows of the Bruna de Maramures breed, in the beginning, a hornless bull was coupled with less productive cows in order to test the heredity of this trait in several generations. For dehorned animals to become more competitive, they were mated with horned cows giving record milk productions. It was only from these descendants that an original selection was made, on the basis of two criteria: lack of horns

SUGAR FROM CORN STALK

Whether we should or not, we all have a sweet tooth. And the indicator of sugar assumption in the world is on the rise. In Europe, most people consider the idea of sugar to the white crystals extracted from beets. A lot of researchers from the Fundulus specialized research institute in Cluj-Napoca are currently studying the possibility of this idea, established by tradition. They propose to obtain natural sweet substances from other plants than beets, plants adaptable to the tempera-

ture continental climate specific to this country. The sugar the Romanian researchers are seeking will probably not have the form of crystals, but more likely, that of concentrated syrup, a kind of vegetable honey. The most tempting promises for the time being are held out by sorghum. The plant comes from ancient Egypt. In Europe it was brought by the Romans, twenty centuries back. Quite interesting is the fact that the Romanian farmers refer to it as gaellan, a popular name used

in China. Until 1910 or so, gaellan was grown on restricted areas in small private farms. A sweet syrup was extracted from it, which, concentrated through boiling, produced the so-called "gaellan honey". Sugar sorghum rivaled the farming researchers' attention immediately after the war, when it was recommended as fodder. Thanks to its high content of sweet substances (between 15 and 18 per cent), this plant can be processed for extracting liquid or crystallized sugar as well as for obtaining alcohol to be used by the food industry and even as alternative fuel. In lab conditions, the Fundulus researchers have obtained a fluid having the consistency, color and taste of high-quality honey. Mentionworthy is the fact that vegetable sugar is not affected by the action of microorganisms, is extremely resistant to pulp, which recommends it for processing by paper factories. Other plant species currently under study are the alfalfa, the green maize, eleusine, having reached a certain vegetative stage, and the water hyacinth, which at maturity produces rich in sweet substances.

G. OSTROVANY

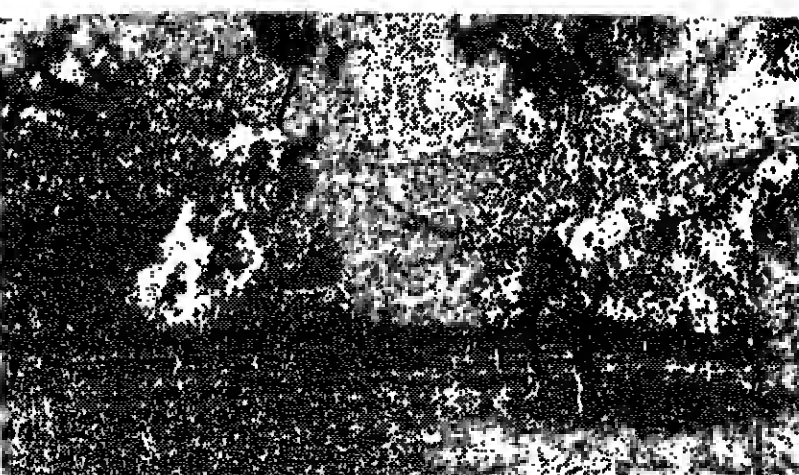
An aspect from a laboratory of the Cluj-Napoca Research Institute Fundulus (top). A sweet syrup is extracted from the plant (bottom). The plant is called gaellan in Romanian.

SNOW PEA

A plant which should grow in winter. That is an idea which generations after generations of people in the Danubian Plain have considered a dream. Engineer Constantin Olaru, of the genetics and plant selection laboratory of the Farm Research Station in Cayana considered the question of using, in winter, cereals which are sown only in spring. In this respect, he created a variety of fodder pea resistant to winter colds, which can be sown in mid October after corn, and in ripe in mid April. Large quantities of fodder, rich in protein are thus obtained. The winter pea culture also presents other advantages: it protects soil against degradation, by erosion, gives back land fertility by biological means and avoids the use of big quantities of nitrogen chemical fertilizers etc. These advantages promise to impose the new winter pea. It was homologated and recommended for cultures in several areas of the country. This year, the Farm Research Station in Cayana also handed the Commission for Variety Testing and Homologation new improved varieties of this winter plant.



THE FERRYBOAT'S MAIDEN VOYAGE



ALMONDS ARE IN FULL BLOOM

Almond trees are in full bloom in the orchard of the Research Station for Irrigated Cultures in Mărculești, Cluj-Napoca county. A parcel of 200,000 sq. m. For 30 years, dr. Vasile Coșbu and his collaborators had tested and experimented hundreds of varieties in order to select the best eleven varieties of "amara dulce" for culture. Then, the almond tree was extended to the large production through graft branches at Petrești-Ialomița, Văleni, Tulcea-Camălina and Negoiști-Căldărești nurseries. Măr do sleep, Mărculești, Lovrin and Tohani proved to be the most appreciated varieties. The fruit tree collection of the Mărculești station has almost 400 varieties and hybrids of plum, apricot, cherry, pear, apple and almond trees. In the three decades of existence thousands of grafts left the station and populated and enriched Romanian orchards. Early plums, into apricots and Drobia cherry trees varieties were created there. Mechanical picking can be used for the latter.

A. DAVILA

SLAG BECOMES ALUMINIUM AGAIN

Until not long ago, the non-ferrous materials left over after the processing of certain metals and alloys were considered waste. Now? The specialists of the Institute of Research, Technological Engineering and Design for Non-Ferrous Metals in Buzău have managed to transform slag from the processing of aluminium waste. Aluminium slag and aluminium sulphate used in waste-water treatment stations are obtained. The installation has already been brought into operation. Such installations will equip several units meant for the capitalization of the re-usable materials in this country.

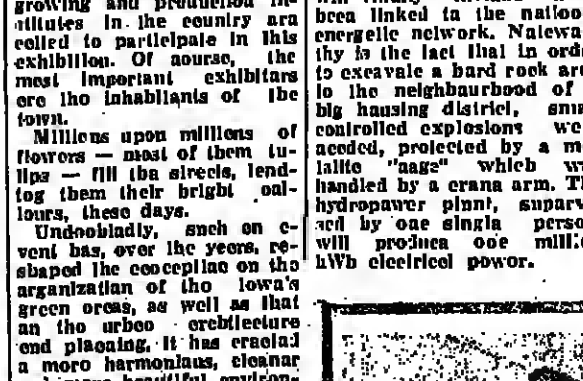


SYMPHONY OF TULIPS

For many years, every spring in Pitești (135,000 inhabitants) the Symphony of

Tulips flower exhibition is organized, covering almost all the green areas of the town. All the research, flower growing and production institutes in the country are called to participate in this exhibition. Of course, the most important exhibitors are the inhabitants of the town. Millions upon millions of flowers - most of them tulips - fill the streets, lending them their bright colors, these days. Undoubtedly, such an event has, over the years, reshaped the conception on the organization of the town's green areas, as well as that on the urban architecture and planning. It has created a more harmonious, cleaner and more beautiful environment.

G. VINTILA

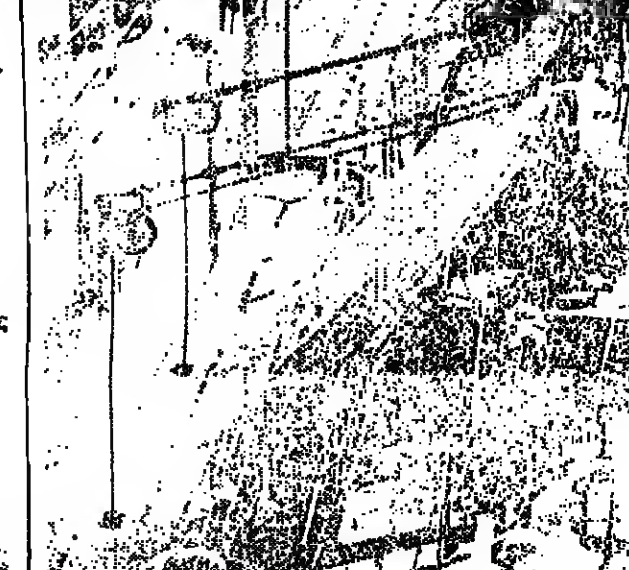


VARIETIES AND HYBRIDS

Researches effected for the colder northern areas of the country in the domain of plant selection at the Agricultural Research Station in Succeava ended with remarkable successes. Among the varieties and hybrids, the production of over 500 kg per hectare of "Dumbrăvea" and "Suceava" wheat varieties yielding between 5,000 and 7,000 kg per hectare and the new rice variety "Gloria" are mentioned. At the same time, several corn hybrids yielding over 10,000 kg per hectare were created.

month. The Mangalia ferryboat has also modern navigation and hunting equipment ensuring its safety in exploitation: a satellite navigation system, collision avoidance radar with optical and sound signalling, an apparatus permanently indicating the depth of water, the motion speed and steering of the ship, a rigging propeller for away displacement, an installation for stable and dynamic trim, a closed circuit system, intercom-

The 18-m-long ship can take on board 107 wagons loaded with merchandise, which enter the ship directly on rails and are automatically guided by electronic holding and lowering systems to swivellyards laid out on each of the three decks of the ship. Thanks to certain adjustments the ship can also be used in the Ro-Ro system, thus having the possibility to transport on their wheels more than 100 full trailers, each measuring 13 m in

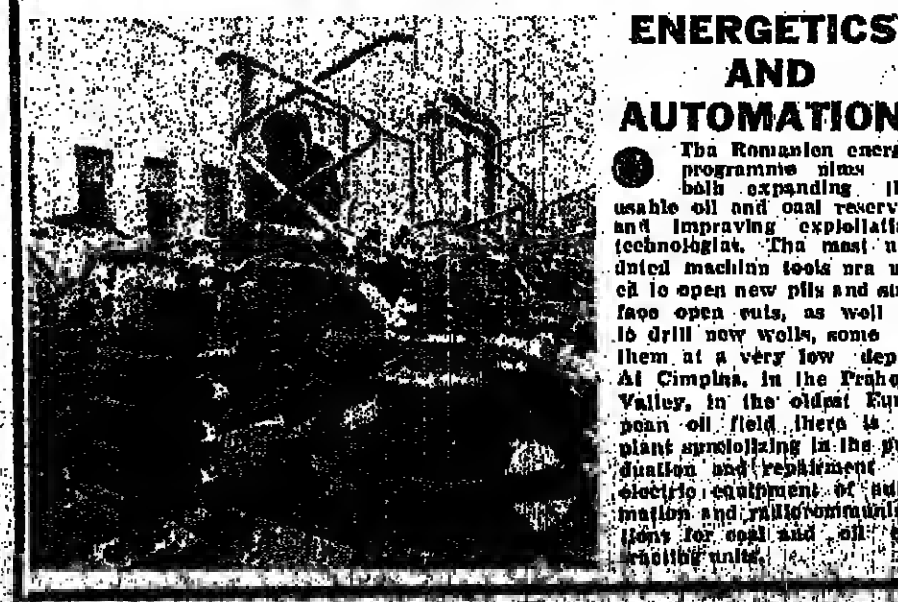


CHILDREN'S CONTEST

A few years ago, Informatics circles were set up within young pioneers' houses in most counties and within the Young Pioneers' and Homeland's Falcons' House in Bucharest. Their members are by now familiarized with the informatics language. They proved this also during the last winter holidays, in a camp staged specially for them in Volosnea resort. According to statistics, these Informatics circles include some 20,000 children and their number is on the rise. Some of them have already won international prizes in programming contests, such as the one held last year in Bulgaria.

Besides, in parallel with the grow-up contest, a contest was organized for the members of the specialized circle of the Young Pioneers' and Homeland's Falcons' House in Bucharest and even for the representatives of MINICOM circle (about which our magazine spoke before), that is kindergarten-aged children.

C. LUPU



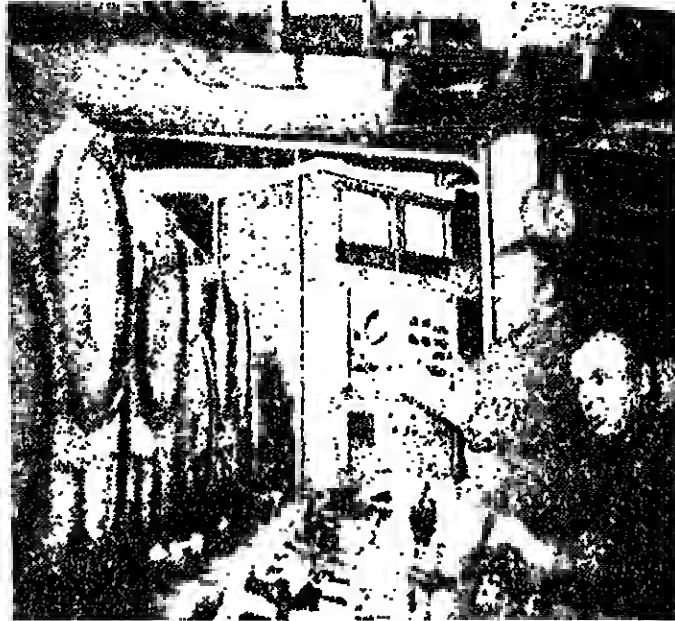
ENERGETICS AND AUTOMATION

The Romanian energy programme aims at both expanding the usable oil and coal reserves and improving exploitation technology. The most updated machine tools are used to open new pits and surface open cuts, as well as to drill new wells, some of them at a very low depth. At Ciompolni, in the Prahova Valley, in the oldest European oil field, there is a plant specializing in the production and replacement of electric equipment of automation and radio communication for coal and oil exploitation units.

● Quotation from the order of the day registered also in the log-book of the ship Grigore Antipa, no May 8, 1987, the day when the black gull of the marine depths gushed out:

"Working with daringness and skillfulness, frequently in bad weather, turning to good account their knowledge and skills, divers carried out the missions of mounting offshore drilling rigs and the gas pipe.

A special contribution was made by the members of the diving unit who performed complex, high-quality works of welding and cutting under water, at great depth and low temperatures".



THE PEOPLE OF THE DEPTHS

...It happened a few years ago, on a full-moon night.

The border guards boat was going the routine round when, all of a sudden, the siren on watch signalled a hover as thick as his arm.

"Some cargo boat must have lost it, but it's good enough for us, son, stop engine! Recover!"

The first feel of the hover began to emerge slowly, but still no sight of the other end. "Something is tied on it, a counter-weight maybe. Slowly as she goes! Does it follow us? Hell, no, I think it is so who go after it!"

The hover went deep down into the black waters and would not under an inch despite the efforts of the border guards' small ship. At the other end there was an infinitely heavier ship wrecked on the sandy bottom of the sea.

Yavile Pogue, captain of the Emil Racovita underwater research and intervention vessel that, "On the next morning,

from the first dive, we realized it was a ship under foreign colours reported missing for quite a while, without being found by anyone. There was something strange, even mysterious about this ship. First of all no victim was reported and no May Day had ever been sent, as it would have been normal in such desperate situations. Then, our logbook discovered that the crew had had time enough to "park" every little thing on board, even the bed mattresses, although the vessel, loaded with rolled goods, had been broken in two.

Browned 30 metres deep it could have never been possibly found but for the hover story... A small negligence on behalf of the people who abandoned the ship, eager as they were to grab the handsome insurance premium. Our divers shot everything with their cameras, making it clear that the drowning had been caused purposefully.

like Polie (Ilirica) Musku (Ponang), Termu (Ilirica) and Succava (Romania). We pride in our contribution to the success of the extraction of the first quantities of oil and gas from the subsoil of the Black Sea.

At the same time we were present also in other parts of the country where our specialized intervention was needed: at Damblan bridge, of the hydro-power stations of the Iron Gates, Râmnicu Vilcea and Ilieze, at the Bucharest Underground, on many hydro-melioration sites, at the Danube-Black Sea and the Parva Alina-Midia-Navodari Canal, as well as many other places where we were called.

While on board of the two ships we met some of the brave men who have embraced this daring profession. They are called Constantin Amelciu, Dumitru Ilie, Mircea Rotaru,

Dumitru Călin, Constantin Flămin, Dumitru Băluș, Petre Lazăr, Constantin Dorobantu, Constantin Zăbala. I shall stop here because all in all, they are 40 and I must confess that it is hard to simply call them divers.

Because this term means only a shallow definition. First of all they are performers (and if I were to add sportsmen, everyone will agree to it) perfectly trained at the "school" of engineer Petre Aron, from the hyperbaric centre in Constanta, in order to succeed, as I was saying, in reaching the depth of 300 m. Moreover, they are specialists because the training lasts no less than three years. (In effect, they specialize in another job as well: they are locksmiths, mounters, welders, underwater showmen blowing up rocks or eliminating wrecks

standing in the way of ships and, last but not least, they are sailors.

They have complex technical means such as self-propelled mini-submersibles with five axes and two nacelles for two or three persons.

They are also inventors because each underwater installation is a special, particular case requiring an original solution. That is how they produced the "mole", out of necessity, as an original, self-propelled tool designed to undersea pipes without clearance, or the clearing installation with a capacity of 25 cm which is to be used this summer for clearing the synchrotron of Târgu Jiu. Necessity also imposed the creation of underwater welding techniques, hydro-pneumatic devices meant to hold very heavy objects from the sea bottom, and so on.

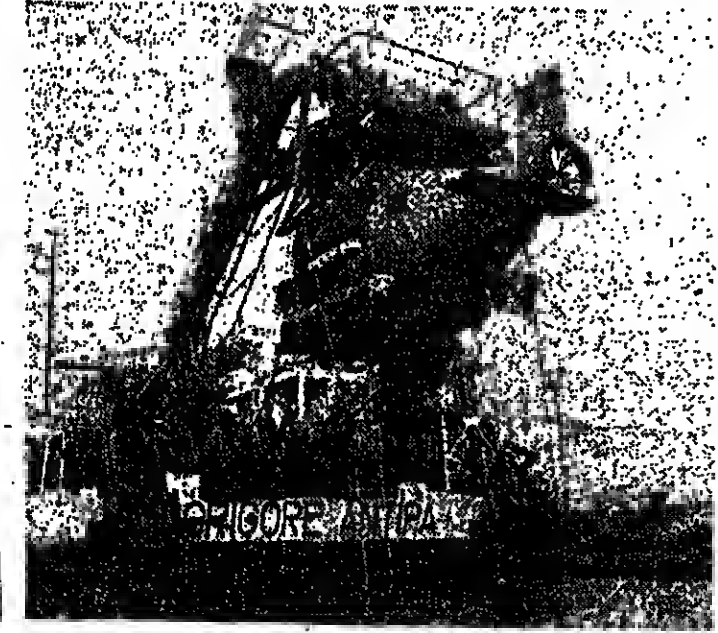
A PROFESSION FOR TWO

And all these things do not happen in a warm and humid, noted hall: people work on the bottom of the sea, suspended by the "umbilical" cable through which life comes from above: air, warmth, and the team-mate's voice, because unlike other jobs, diving has to be performed by pairs. It can only be

practised by teams of at least two people. At the other end of the tube there always has to be someone to understand, be it only from the heavy blast of one's breath or from the confused signal of pulling the cable by which the two workers are tied for the sake of their lives.

I have spoken about "air" and surely enough a correction must be made here. Indeed, divers do not breathe but air through the tube but a breathable mixture of helium and oxygen or of nitrogen and oxygen, in direct proportion with the depth to be reached. Something else should be added: with every 10 m in depth pressure grows by one kg per sq. cm. of human body.

This profession presents another peculiarity which has to be revealed: after completing the mission you have been assigned, you can hardly share the joy of your success with your comrades because you have to be isolated for three or four hours, sometimes even for days, at the end, depending on how fast you stayed underwater. You learnt this from doctor George Piteșcu and Mircea Măru, two of the most passionate specialists working in this field of medicine here, with us. At the end, when you see light, the daylight, let me add that, with a little of the initial enthusiasm and euphoria has already faded away.



UNDERWATER SERVICE

"This is just one aspect of the work carried out by the team of the Underwater Exploration, Intervention and Works Unit", stressed Mihai Păduraru, its head, an old wail boasting a rich experience also in underwater diving.

"Equipped with two specialized ships called Grigore Antipa and Emil Racovita which technically can vie with the famous Calypso our unit makes a qualified contribution to the national programme of research into and capitalization on resources existing in the Romanian Black Sea continental shelf. The unit has frogmen and other workers specializing in interventions going as low as 300 m."

"In other words, an underwater service system?"

"Right. We can perform momentous works for the maintenance and control of under-

water structures: extraction and drilling rigs, pipes, etc. We also mount and take in place flotation gear and rods, we perform underwater cutting, welding, waterproofing works also in hydro-melioration systems: canals, hydroelectric works on dams and port quays.

Another important facet of our activity regards our interventions on Romanian or foreign ships.

I am referring to reparations of the rigging system (the ship's rudder), the control of the ship's propellers and hull, the cleaning of shells from exterior walls or other works which are obligatory for the attention of ships in the Shipping Register, in which we use underwater cameras, thus saving time and efforts wasted on raising the ship on the dock. We have carried out such works on ships



NOVELTY

Recently, two women have joined the ranks of the unit. They are the first women divers in Romania to receive a license to practice this job. Mariana Oprea is a 35-year-old engineer specializing in the technology of welding, who graduated from the Traian Vuia Polytechnic Institute of Timisoara, while Luminita Cărbun, 30, is an electronics engineer who graduated from the Polytechnic Institute in Bucharest. Both of them are married and have children. The first licensed women divers in Romania.

Speaking about the nature of this profession - "In the end, the scope is extremely beautiful, enlightening, charming, you feel as free and that's why it's impossible to imagine a better job," Mariana Oprea did not avoid mentioning the rigorous and difficult inherent to such an occupation: "Imagine one working underwater when outside the temperature is at

minus 8°C and the equipment weighs some 30 kg." However, women can overcome these rigours and difficulties.

Getting thousands of years back in time, diving has become a profession on the border between technology and sports, a beautiful and spectacular profession, practiced by skilful and courageous people who managed to cover a large sphere of economic application.

Photo: M. ARBĂNESCU

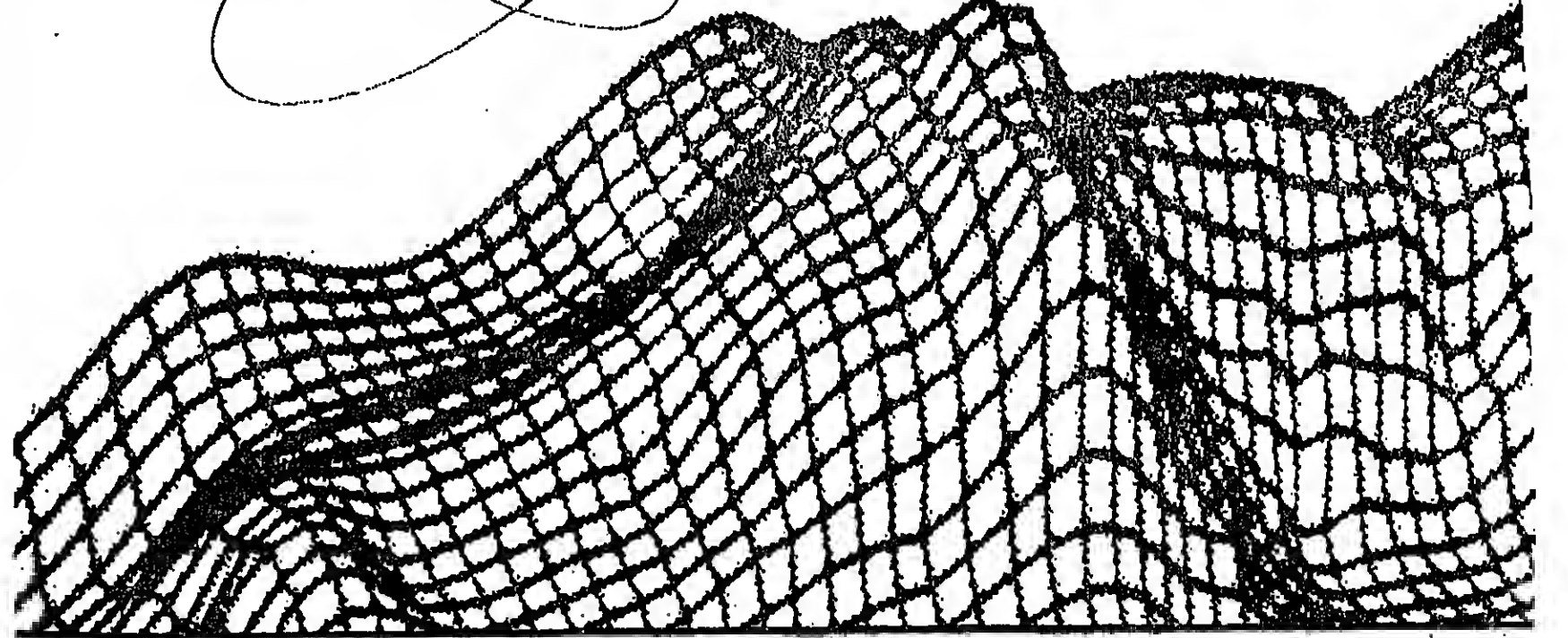
In these photos: Mariana Oprea, 35, and Luminita Cărbun, 30, the first licensed women divers in Romania, are shown in their diving gear, ready for a mission.

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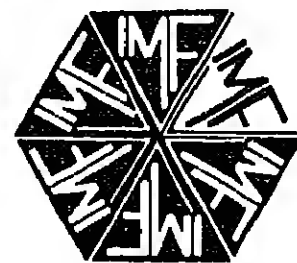


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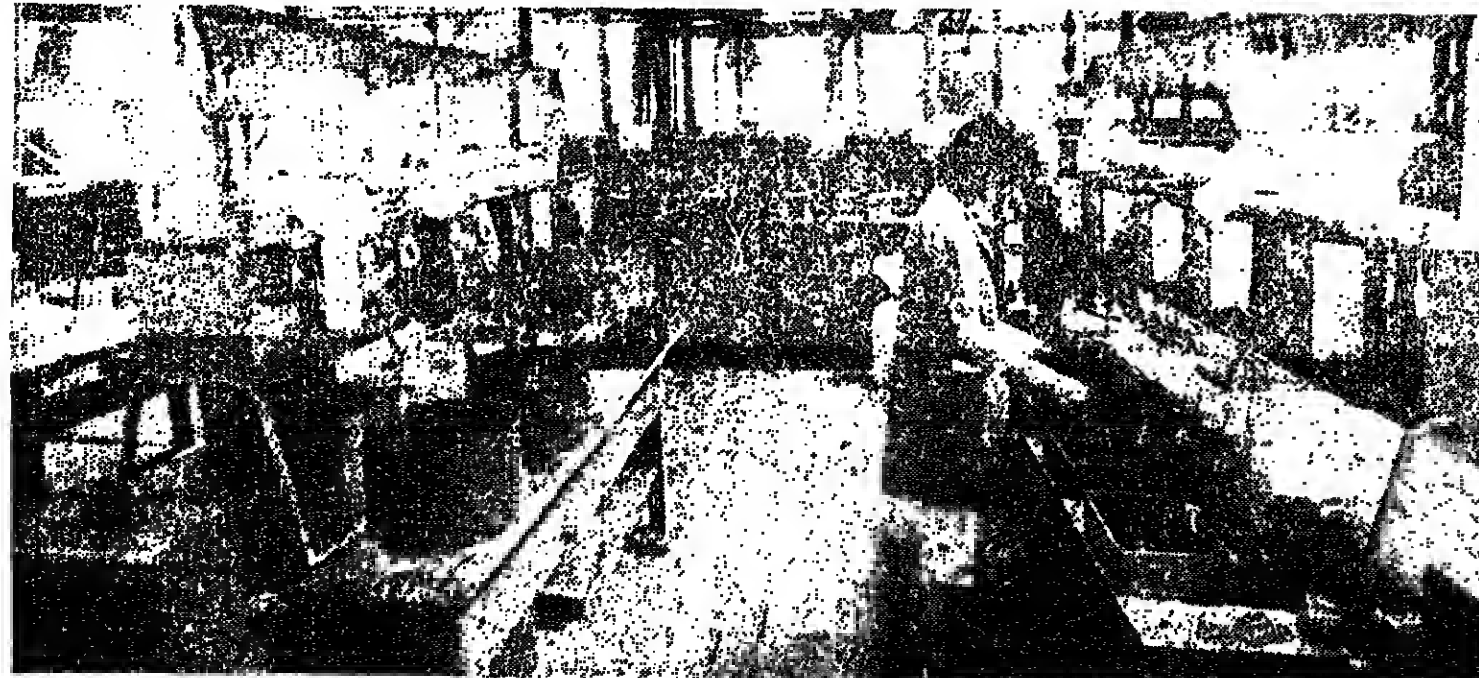
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THE FINE MECHANICS ENTERPRISE



The Fine Mechanics Enterprise of Bucharest, one of the big producers of measuring and gauging fixtures in Romania, offers high-accuracy devices for the measuring of external, internal, circular and flat dimensions, gear, surfaces and angles. Its manufacturing programme includes dial gauges and micrometer calipers with dial indicator, direct-reading and comparison measures

for bore-holes, possmeters and level micrometers, thickness measuring devices, gear pitch error and thickness measuring fixtures, protruders and supports and accessories for these devices. Length measuring devices meet world quality standards and can compete with similar products made by traditional firms.



ensure dimension accuracy, economy of time, giving automatic orders according to the programme.

The vocation for top performance in the twelve enterprises of the CIMEF is solidly grounded on the activity of its own Institute of research, design and technological engineering for fine mechanics and tools. A real centre of technical and technological creation, the Institute supplies ideas and solutions to productive departments staffed with highly skilled workers and technicians able to impart the highest quality to each product. The direct relationship between research and production, the continuous flow of information between those who design and those who execute provide the guarantee for the high technical level and accuracy of the measuring and control devices produced by the CIMEF enterprises.

The range of products includes 536 distinct families including some 22,000 standard sizes. Of them, 90 families of products have been assimilated of late, the share of the new and redesigned products being of over 20 per cent.

In order to achieve its programme, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise adopted and improved the latest technologies specific to each family of products. One of the many possible examples are the diamond wheels with galvanic bond for processing a wide range of materials. Starting from the technology bought from the Winter company of West Germany, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise has achieved almost twice as many families of diamond wheels than the license initially contained. Among its performances we could mention the wheels for the electronic industry used for cutting integrated circuits, transistors and thyristor plates. The width of the cut is only 0.25 mm, which substantially reduces the waste of expensive materials resulting from cutting. We could also mention the diamond wheels with galvanic bond used for cutting synthetic resins, the wheels for processing sintered metal carbides, etc.

The heart of the Fine Mechanics Industrial Control's creative efforts is the active control devices used directly on machine tools. Intelligent devices equipped with electronic blocks and sensors, they se-



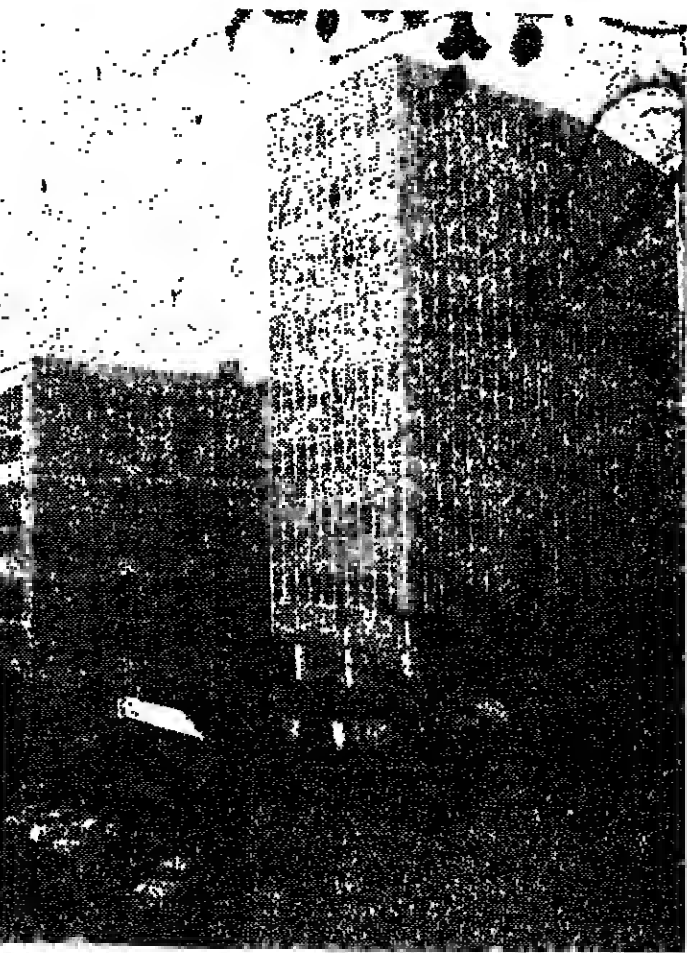
MEASURING AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS

MEASURING AND DIMENSIONAL CONTROL INSTRUMENTS

- dial indicators
- bore checking and control instruments
- comparator instruments
- gear measuring instruments
- angle measuring instruments and apparatus
- surface measuring instruments
- supports and accessories for measuring instruments

APPARATUS FOR ACTIVE AND PASSIVE CONTROL BASED ON MODERN PRINCIPLES

- active control instruments for universal and surface grinding machines
- passive control instruments with electric contact and pneumatic transducers
- electronic apparatus for rigidity control



REMEMBER THE IMF TRADEMARK



IMF is the mark you can see on all products turned out by Intreprinderea de Mecanica Fină (The Fine Mechanics Enterprise) in Bucharest. The fabrication programme of this enterprise which is one of the most modern in Europe includes the following groups of products:

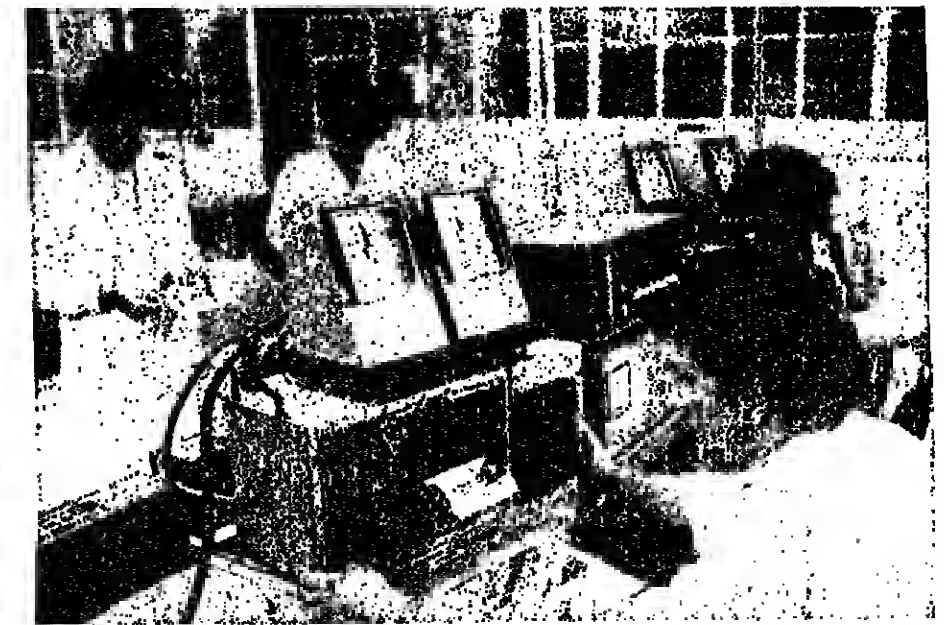
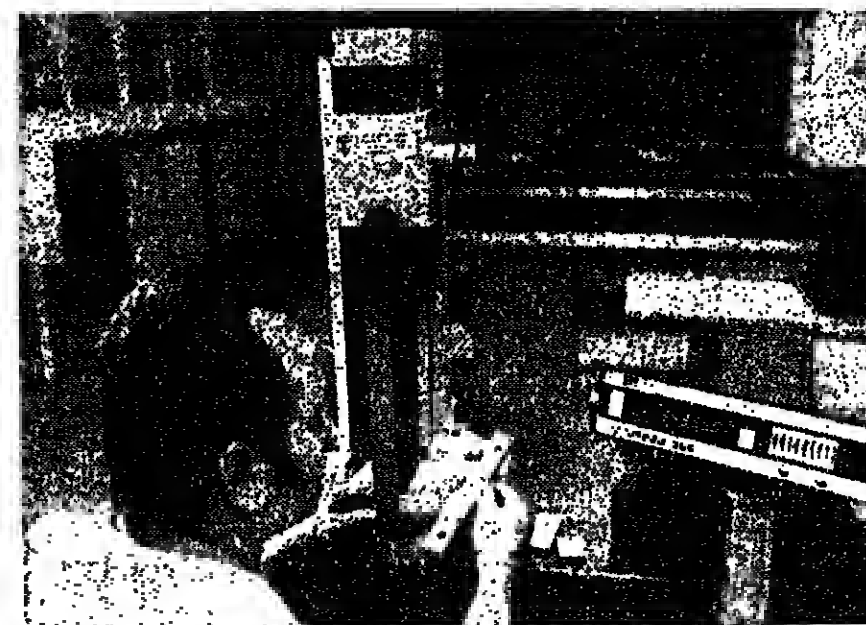
- apparatus and mechanisms of industrial horology
- apparatus for the control of thermotechnical magnitudes
- automation elements for regulating pressure and temperature
- tools, de-

vices and matrices • products of sintered metal carbides.

Superior accuracy parameters, high technical standard and complexity, a wide range of applicability, endurance, highly efficient constructional elements — these are some of the features boosted by the dimensional control and measuring instruments and apparatus and of the tools bearing the IMF mark. Do not forget: they import superior functionality, maximum safety of operation, great productivity to your machinery

and installations, and a high quality to your products.

The tradition and vast experience amassed by the enterprise in its 30 years of existence, its contribution to making its partners' products profitable explain why the IMF products are in great demand in 35 countries on four continents among which Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, the GDR, People's China, West Germany, Liberia, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, the USSR and the US.



HAND TOOLS, DEVICES AND MATRICES

DIAMOND TOOLS

- diamond tools monocrystalline and polycrystalline
- diamond tools for processing grinding stones
- diamond wheels with metal and organic bonds for processing hard and extra-hard materials
- metal-bonded diamond tools for special processing
- diamond drawing dies
- diamond pastes



ON THIS PAGE:

- vertical micrometer with electronic counter
- electronic speedographs for locomotives
- impulse electronic counter for counting machines
- projector microscope checks

ON THE ADJOINING PAGE:

- View from the galvanic workshop of the diamond tools section
- View from the length measuring and control apparatus section



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Marketing Romanian electronic products and services as well as economic cooperation in the field of the electronic industry are carried out by the ELECTRONUM foreign trade enterprise.

ICE ELECTRONUM'S export programme includes the following lines of products:

- Telecommunication apparatuses and equipment, servicing included, starting from design up to training and maintenance. From this line of products mention should be made of: telephones, urban, interurban, international and institutional automated telephone exchanges. Exports of such products to Greece, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the GDR have become a traditional practice.

- Measuring and control apparatuses, of which ampermetres, voltmeters, wattmeters, electric metres, flow-metres, steam-flow metres, logameters are delivered to Poland, Syria, Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan, the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

- Automation elements, equipment and installations for all the economic and social sectors.

We shall enumerate some subgroups of products: field and panel automation equipment, distribution and control electrical equipment, automated equipment and systems controlling technological processes in all economic branches, transmission and data processing equip-

ment, teletransmission and data processing equipment, machine tools, control equipment, automated testing equipment.

Also on offer are personal installations and equipment as well as turn-key deliveries. Increasing are the deliveries to countries such as the USSR, Egypt, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Iraq, Bulgaria.

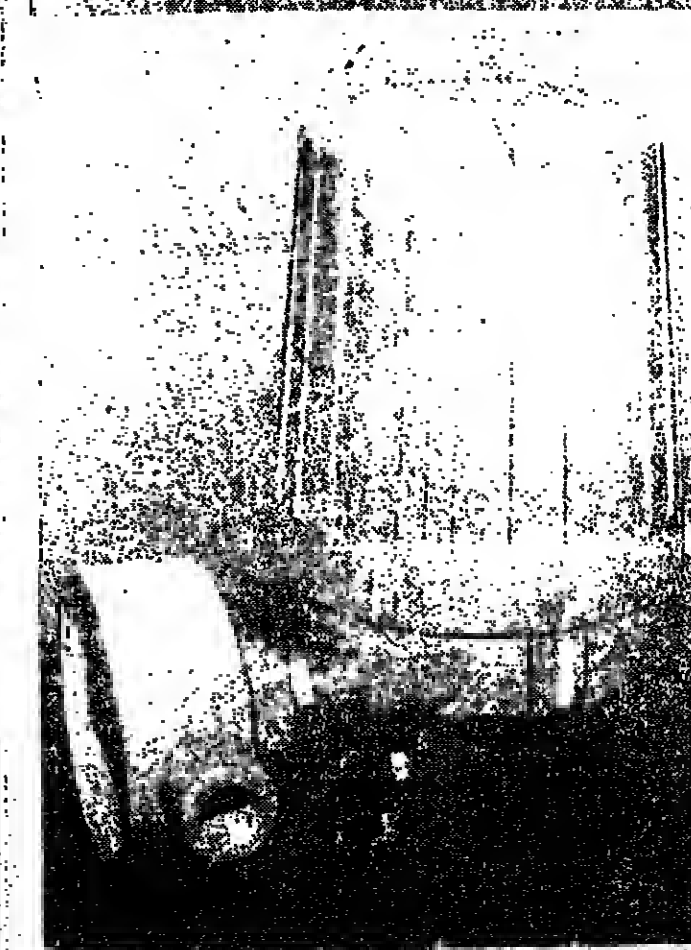
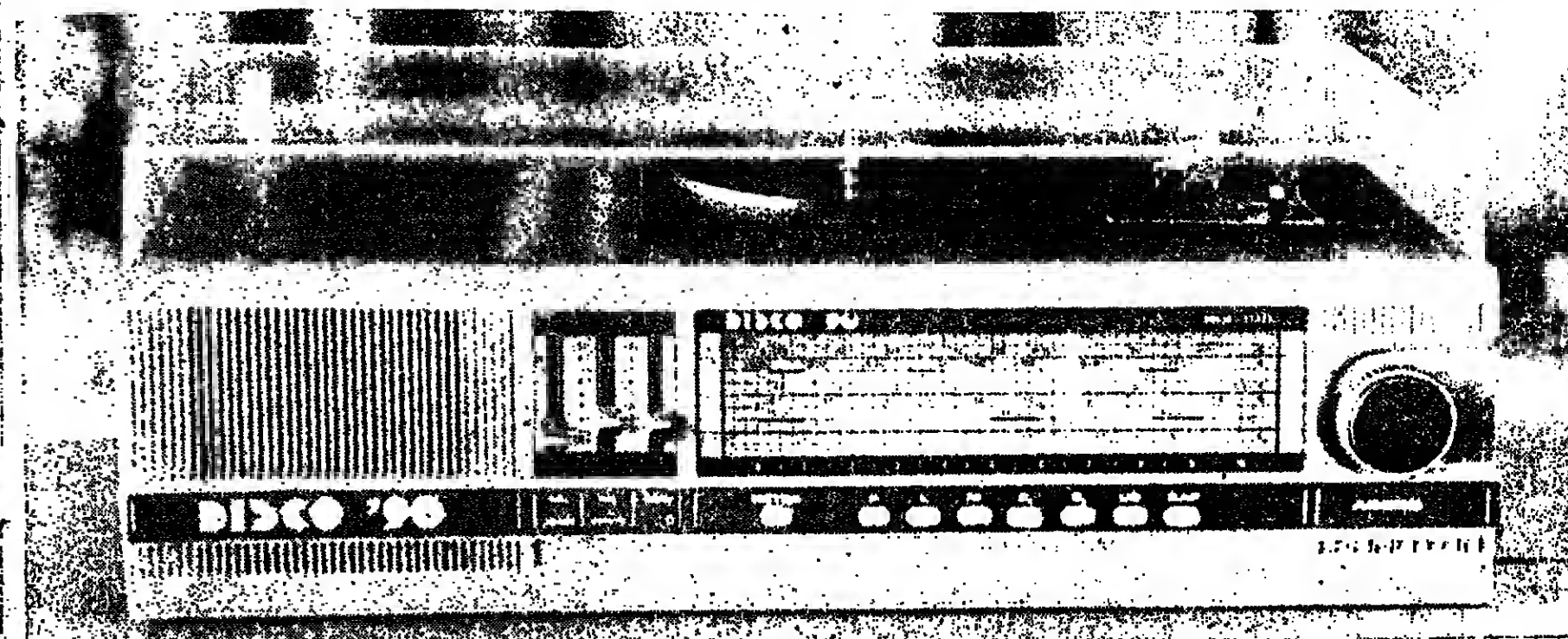
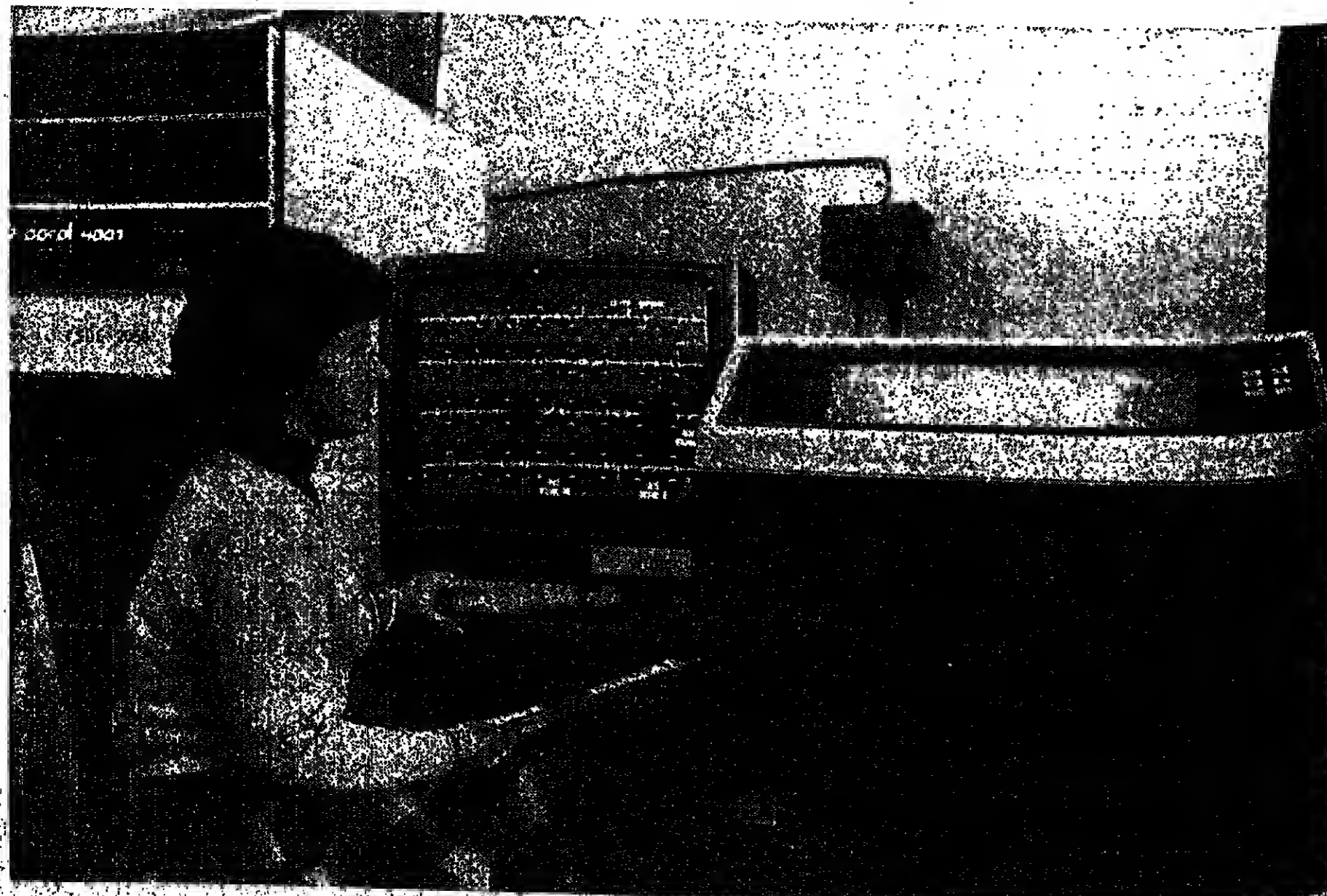
- Computer technology equipment such as: medium-capacity computers, minicomputers, microcomputers, personal computers, graphical systems, invoicing and bookkeeping machines, peripheral equipment. These products are exported to People's China, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, the GDR, Switzerland, Austria, West Germany, the USA.

The electronic components cover a wide range of diodes, transistors, integrated circuits, resistors, condensers, etc and are exported to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, France, Italy, the United States etc.

Consumer goods such as radio receivers, radio cassette recorders and tv sets. These products are exported to countries such as West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, the United States.

Also taking place through ICE ELECTRONUM are the export of licences and knowhow, the granting of technical assistance and software.

ELECTRONUM
BUCHAREST - ROMANIA



ICE ELECTRONUM imports a series of equipment, apparatuses, electronic components and various materials for the electronic industry and audio-video consumer goods.

An important partner in the export and import conducted by ICE ELECTRONUM is the Soviet Union.

ICE ELECTRONUM — Bucharest collaborates with the Soviet enterprises V/O ELECTRONORTECHNICA, V/O STANKOIMPORT, V/O MASHPRIBORINTORG, V/O TECHMASHEXPORT, ENERGO MASHEXPORT, V/O TEHNOINTORG, V/O

Supplied to the USSR are adjustable drives for machine tools, automatic telephone exchanges, computer technology, while that country exports to Romania electronic components, technological equip-

ment for the electronic industry, computer technology and audio-video consumer goods.

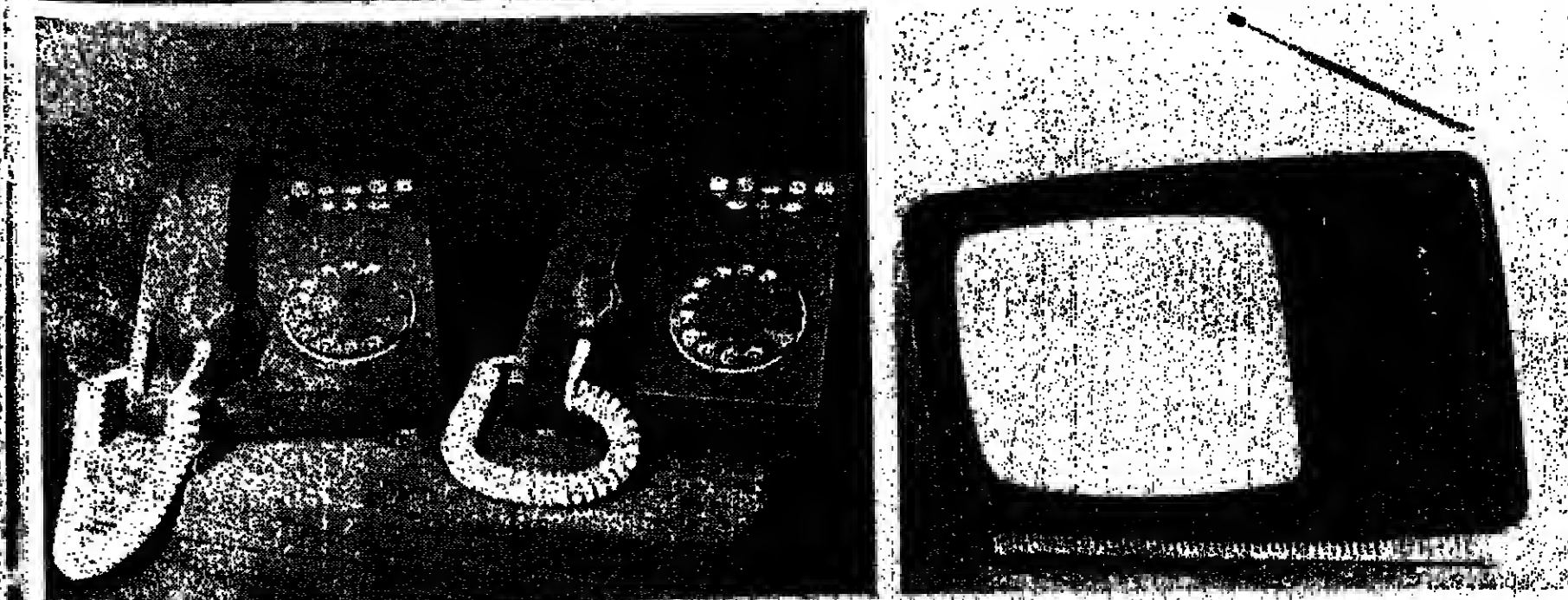
The collaboration with the Soviet foreign trade enterprises also accounts for the cooperation in production, that is Soviet electronic components are used in manufacturing electrical drives, computer technology equipment and automated telephone exchanges to be delivered to the USSR. At the same time very important is the ob-

servance of all delivery dates, especially as concerns the electronic components which are vital to the rhythmic realization of the equipment production plan.

According to annual mutual exchange protocol stipulations, the volume of the exchanges between ELECTRONUM and the Soviet foreign trade enterprises is set to grow every year.

For further information please contact our specialists.

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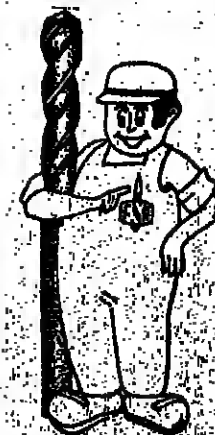
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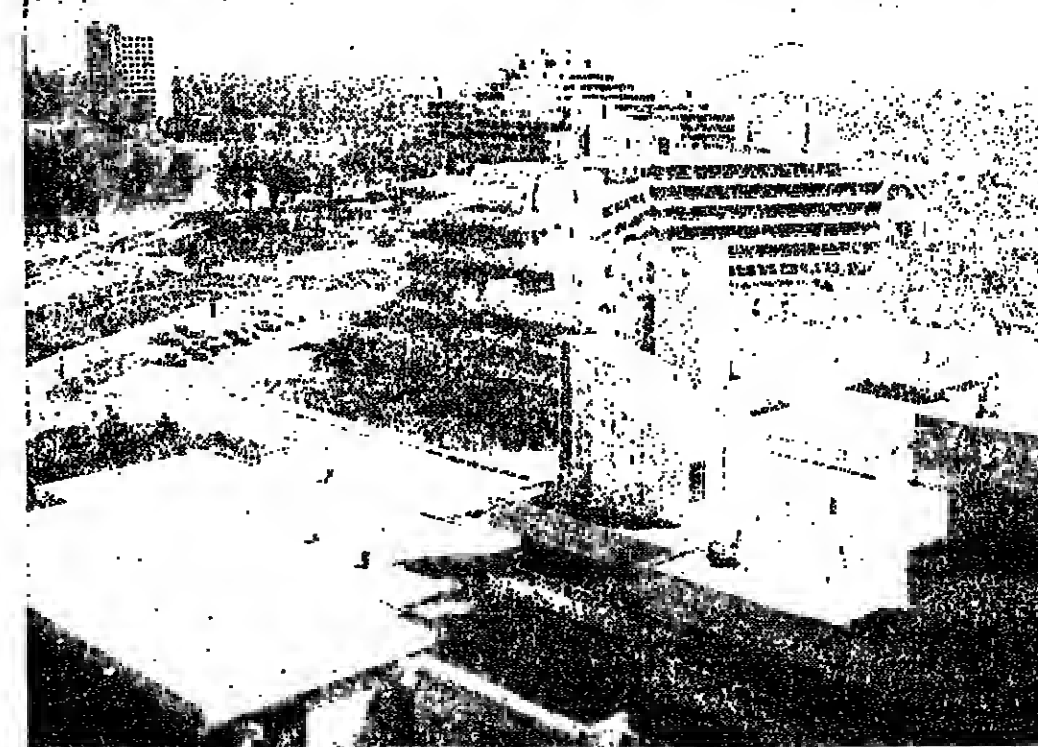
During any season the Romanian Black Sea coast is a source of health, its dowry consisting of:

- sopropelic mud
- lakes rich in mineral salts
- sea water
- mezothermal mineral water springs
- balneol cure centres of international renown
- recreation means of great diversity

Foreign tourists, coming in large numbers to spend their vacations on the Black Sea coast do it not only for the advantage of a mild climate but also for other reasons. Here are some of them:

- very good accommodation and excellent food in elegant and comfortable hotels and restaurants, highly efficient natural factors for balneol treatment, balneol sanatorio with sophisticated medical equipment, multiple possibilities for organizing trips to the surroundings of the Romanian littoral as well as to the Bulgarian Black Sea coast.

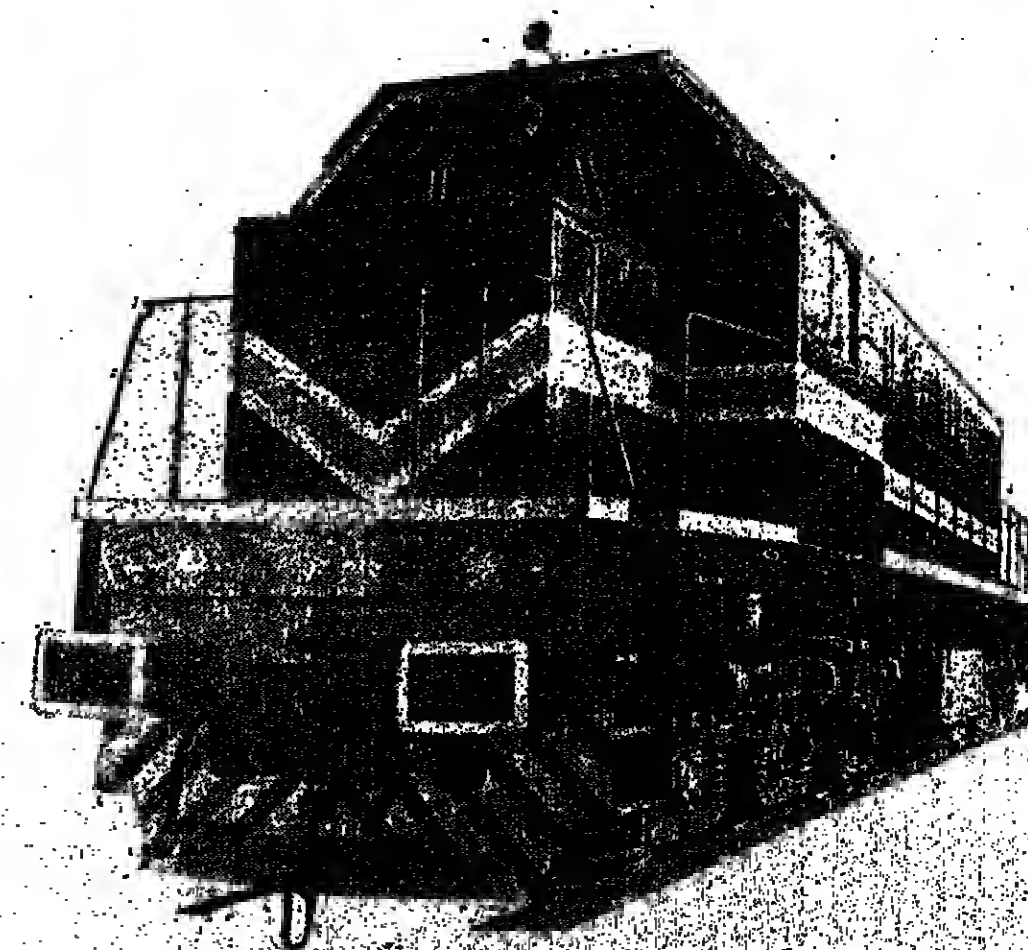
Through the wide range of natural conditions, the technical equipment and modern treatments applied, therapy on the Black Sea coast offers good conditions for recovery, prophylaxis as well as treatment all the year round, in Eforie Nord, Mangalia and Neptun resorts.



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